

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.]

SATURDAY, August 11, 1864.

[No. 1060.]

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM

1st hds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c. — Also,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which, are

Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Duffels, Plains, Kestys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesta do.
Olinburgs and Tickenburgs,
Mullin and Mullin Handkerchiefs,
India Mullins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats, and sundry other
articles.

Philip G. Marshall.

August 7.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Intending to leave this place early next fall,
offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, his
STOCK ON HAND, consisting of a handsome se-
lection of

DRY GOODS

adapted to the present season. — All persons
having claims against him are requested to present
them for settlement, and those indebted to him
will be pleased to make payment.

John Horsburgh.

June 12.

Wanted to Hire,

A servant Woman: For one well acquainted
with Cooking, Washing and House Work gene-
rally, liberal wages will be given.

Apply to the Printer.

July 16.

PROPOSALS,

for Printing by subscription a comprehensive de-
scription of

The Harbour of St. John's,
IN

The Island of Newfoundland.

With the occupation and amusements of the in-
habitants; the government and trade of that
important British Island; concluding with fun-
dry observations in relation to

The Court of Vice Admiralty

established there — well worthy the attention of
those merchants who are shippers to foreign
markets.

A person who resid. d there three months of the
last Winter.

TERMS — The work shall be printed on fine
paper, and on delivery, subscribers to
pay Four Shillings.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

July 12.

PUBLIC SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of
the United States for the fifth circuit Virginia
district, in the suit of Hepburn and Dundas
against Thomas West, in chancery — will be
sold on the premises to the highest bidder, at
Public Auction, for ready money, on Monday
the 20th of August next, at 12 o'clock A. M.
if fair, if not, the next fair day at the same
hour,

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate on Hunting Creek, in the County of
Fairfax and Commonwealth of Virginia, within
one mile of the town of Alexandria, and near to
the Cameron Mills, whereon major Thomas West
now resides, supposed to contain from fifty to
eighty acres.

Also,

on the same day will be offered for sale,
The residue of said Thos. West's Land,
lying on the north-west line of the patent of Carr
and Simpson, adjacent to the tract before men-
tioned, not disposed of by the said Thomas West
at the time certain mortgages were made by him
to Hepburn and Dundas.

Richard M. Scott,
F. Peyton,
Amos Alexander,

July 12.

For Norfolk and Charleston;



(To sail the 10th instant, weather
permitting) the fast sailing
Sloop Mary & Hannah
JAMES JOHNSTON, Master.

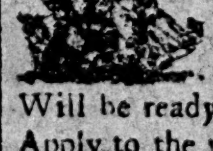
For PASSAGE only, having good accommo-
dation, apply to the master on board, lying at
Col. Ramfay's wharf.

Aug. 5.

d 3 5

For Freight or Charter,

To any Port in the United States or
the West-Indies,
The Sch'r BETSEY,



Tholemah Berry, Master.

Will be ready to take in a cargo in a few days.
Apply to the master on board, or to

M'CLean and Winterbery.

Who have for sale, at their store on Union Street,

24 puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
15 hds. St. Croix Sugar,
15 bls. Phila. Loaf, } **SUGARS,**
10 do. Lump

Imperial Tea by the gr. chest,
Mets and prime Pork by the barrel,
Do. Beef,

50 bags black Pepper,
10 bls. 4th proof Peach Brandy,
10 pipes, 7 half pipes at 5 quarter casks Ma-
deira Wine,

Salt in sacks, Porter in bls.
Ravens Duck, Spanish Segars, &c.

July 19.

d

For NEW-YORK,



The fast sailing Sloop
LITTLE JIM,
Thomas V. Butler, Master;

burthen about 400 bls. For Freight or Passage
apply to the captain on board at Merchant's
Wharf, or

Daniel Murgatroyd,

King Street.

Who has for Sale,

Berberon Gurrabs,
Nimposakic Coffas,
Chittabully Coffas,
Champore Coffas,
Jantally Mamoodys,
Johanna Lawns,
Table Cloths,
4th proof Jamaica Rum,
Country Gin, and
A few bls. N. York Cargo Pork.

July 25.

d

For Freight or Charter,



The Sloop Columbia,
burden about 500 bls.
Thos. R. Gardner, Master;

Apply to J. G. LADD,
Who has for Sale, received per said Sloop,
Fifteen puncheons

High flavoured Jamaica Spirits.

July 16.

d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by Rob. and John Cray,

MEMOIRS

OF

The LIFE of Dr. DARWIN.

By Anna Seward.

Price in boards, 1 vol. 75 cts.

Bound in Sheep, 2 — 00

Calf, gilt, 2 — 50

July 20.

d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the subscriber,

100 pieces brown Russia Sheetting,

50 do. white do.

100 do. broad Diapers,

125 do. narrow do.

71 do. broad Russia Linens,

100 do. Russia Ducks,

50 do. Ravens do.

2000 pieces Nankeens,

10 chests fresh Hyson Tea,

2 tons Cold-ge assorted.

John G. Ladd.

August 3.

d

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Woman competent to the household
business of a small family. As considerable trust
will necessarily be reposed in her, liberal wages
will be given to one of good character, and
none else need apply.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 16.

d

For Sale,

An Elegant Saddle HORSE.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 11.

d

JAMES BACON,

AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Washington Street,

Has just received from Philadelphia, New-York

&c. an extensive selection of GROCERIES

consisting of

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin,

Peko, Padra,

Pouchong and

Com'n Souchong

Green coffee of superior quality,

Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugar,

W India and Sagar Hoofe Molasses,

Choice old Madeira,

Particular Teneriffe,

Sherry,

Brussels,

Lisbon,

Malaga and

Port

Claret in small casks,

Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirits,

Antigua,

St. Croix, and

St. Kitts

Best Holland Gin,

White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,

Best Sallad Oil,

Salt Petre, Alum, Madder, Coperas & Brim-
stone.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cassia,

Cayenne and black Pepper,

Alspice, rice and ground Ginger,

Fig Blue and Poland Starch,

Dixon's Mustard,

Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff,

Best Chewing Tobacco,

Spanish Segars,

Pearl Barley and Rice,

Shot assorted,

F and F F Gunpowder,

Single and double Battle do. in papers and
cansisters,

Gan and Pistols Flints,

White and brown Soap,

Mould and dipt Candles, &c. &c.

As he has in a great measure laid

himself out for the supplying of private families,
and in consequence thereof taken every pains
possible in the selection of his goods, he flatters
himself from their superior quality, and the low
prices at which he will dispose of them, to be a-
ble to give satisfaction to those who will please
to favor him with their custom.

June 15.

d

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.

HAS FOR SALE

At the corner of Prince and Union Streets,

(JUST RECEIVED)

2,800 pieces NANKEENS,

105 do. Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

2 bales Sannahs,

2 do. Batas,

1 do. Emertys,

1 do. blue Gurrabs,

1 do. India Chintz,

2 sacks Sago

1 bag Hops,

94 Birch Floor Mats,

3 cases and one cask Women's Morocco

and Leather Shoes,

ALSO ON HAND,

Fifteen bales of India Cottons,

Consisting of

5 bales Batas,

5 do. Emertys,

4 do. Sannahs,

1 do. Cassans,

30 pieces Black Satin,

2 sets Tea China,

Mens' coarse, and women's Morocco an lea-
ther shoes,

Leiper's Snuff in half bls. and kegs,

1 cask Mariner's Compasses,

10 cask Cordage, assorted,

24 bags Pepper,

20 lbs. Beef No. 1. and

A large quantity of red Seal Leather

June 4.

d

FOR SALE,

Twenty-nine kegs of prime Richmond

Manufactured Tobacco.

Apply to Wm. OXLEY.

June 18.

d

A Tan Yard for Sale,

In a good situation in the country to purchase
Hides or dispose of leather.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 16.

d

ROBERT B. JAMESON,

Offers for Sale,

20,000 lbs. GREEN COFFEE;

5,000 do. Cocoa,

20 hds. Muscovado Sugar,

20 bags of Cotton,

20 bunch's fine flavor'd St. Croix Rum,

20 hds. Molasses,

10 pipes Holland Gin,

30 qr. chests of fresh Tea assorted,

10 pipes London P. Madeira

8 do. old Port

4 do. P. Tenneriffe

15 qr. casks Sherry, and

4 pipes Brulls

3 hds. green Coperas,

4 hds. Roll Brimstone,

2 hds. Madder,

2 hds. Alum, and

120 boxes Spanish Segars of d flerend

qualities, with most other articles in the Grocery

Line.

May 29.

d

OLD FRUIT STORE.

The Advertiser has for Sale, at his Store on

Prince Street, a variety of

Fruit—Nuts—Groceries, &c.

VIZ.

Fresh LEMONS—imported in the

brig Neptune direct from Lisbon; Limes,

Oranges, Figs, Raisins, preserved Prunes,

&c. &c.

Soft shell'd Almonds, English Wal-

nuts, &c.

Holland Gin of a superior quality,

Cogniac Brandy, W. I. and country Rum, Ma-

deira and Teneriffe Wine, loaf, lump and brown

Sugar, Molasses, best Green Coffee, Teas of dif-

ferent qualities, &c.

Smithfield Bacon Hams,

Venison, Shad and Herrings, (intended for

family use, and put up with particular attention,)

Codfish, Mackerel, &c. &c.

Thomas Simms.

July 9.

d

FRUIT, GROCERIES, &c.

FOR SALE,

At the subscriber's Store on Union Street,

Forty boxes

LISBON LEMONS,

equal to any ever at this market—West India

and New England Rum by the hhd. or barrel;

French Brandy in pipes; Segars in bls. nice Spa-

nish Segars by the box; Sallad Oil by the box

or bottle; good English Cheese; Olives, soft

shell'd Almonds by the bale; English Walnuts,

Raisins by the box, Prunes, Figs, fresh Limes,

Nice Smithfield Bacon Hams,

of a small size, &c.

Abel Willis.

July 5.

d

FRESH FRUIT

Of a superior quality.

JOHN A. BURFORD,

(Late Joseph Dymon's store, Prince Street.)

Has this day received, per the brig

Neptune, from Lisbon,

LEMONS by the box or smaller quantity,

800 lbs. soft shell'd Almonds,

500 lbs. English Walnuts,

10 boxes of preserved Prunes,

And some Sweet Meats,

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

August 6, 1864.

SOME of the proprietors of the ground in the square comprehended between St. Alph, King, Pitt and Cameron streets, having neglected to fill up the same, agreeably to an order of the Common Council passed the 4th day of April last, the Superintendent of Police is hereby required to have that duty performed, at the expense of the Corporation, and afterwards proceed to recover the amount thereof from the defaulters respectively, in the manner prescribed for the recovery of other public claims.

Eliza C. Dick,
Mayor of Alexandria.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

August 8, 1864.

Ordered, that John McKinney, William Reilly, and Joseph Harper, be appointed commissioners to hold an election at John Hodgkins's tavern, in the third ward on Monday the 20th day of the present month for the purpose of electing a member of the Common Council, in place of John Dundass Esq. resigned. And that due notice thereof be given.

Test,

JAMES M. M'REA, C. C.

Notice to Creditors.

WE have postponed exhibiting a statement of our affairs until advice from Europe enabled us to ascertain our neat subject in that quarter, from spring sales of tobacco, &c.

Letters lately received put it in our power to submit a correct statement, which is preparing, and which, until now, would have been merely problematical, and therefore has been delayed.

Alex. Henderfon and Co.

Aug. 10.

d

JAMES SANDERSON,

At his store the corner of King and Fairfax streets,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

The following articles of the best quality:

London P. Madeira Wine in

pipes and quarter casks,
Old Sherry in quarter casks,
Dry Lisbon do.
Old Port in bottles,
Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirit,
Holland Gin,
Whiskey,
Loaf Sugar,
British Sail Canvas, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7,
Ruffia do. first quality,
Juniper Berries in bags,
Coffee Hats in cases,
Pickles and Preserving Pots, Jugs, &c.
Aug. 8.

d

TUNIS CRAVEN

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A handsome assortment of Ribands,

Cambrie Dimities, Cotton Counterpanes.

ALSO ON HAND,

A complete assortment of GOODS,

suitable to the season.

August 6

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FASHIONABLE JEWELRY.

WILLIAM F. GIRD,

Clock & Watch Maker,

HAS just received a handsome assortment of JEWELRY, consisting of Ear Rings, Necklaces, Lockets, Breast Pins, Rings, fine Gold Chain, a variety of Beads, with a number of

FANCY ARTICLES

of which he intends keeping a constant supply. For ORDERS for any particular Device will be received and carefully executed.

Alexandria, King Street,

August 3.

d

Lands for Sale or Rent.

I will either sell or rent my TWO FARMS in the neighbourhood of Fredericksburg, known by the names of *Chatham* and *Clarke*. The first containing about eleven hundred acres, on which there is a good MERCHANT MILL, and an excellent FISHERY. The other supposed to be about four hundred acres, one hundred of which are now in corn, and in good order for sowing wheat. They are both in a high state of cultivation. In either event, I will dispose of a part of the Negroes, Stock, and Household Furniture.

Letters directed to me in Alexandria, post paid, will be duly attended to.

William Fitzhugh.

August 10.

24W 4W

FOR SALE,

A very likely NEGRO WOMAN, about 23 years of age, with her male Child one year old. She has been accustomed to all kinds of house work, is a tolerable seamstress, and is well acquainted with the nursing and attending of children. For terms

Apply to the Printer.

Aug. 9.

d31 24W

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Commonwealth of Virginia.

THE Memorial and Petition of the citizens of the county of — respectfully shews, that your Memorialists have viewed the establishment of the Bank of Virginia with sincere pleasure; and with sanguine and well founded expectations of its beneficial effects upon the financial, commercial and agricultural interests of the state. The wisdom of the Legislature has justly perceived, that without reference to the long agitated question of the general and abstract expediency of Banks, existing circumstances had imposed the necessity, and demonstrated the utility of adopting a system in this Commonwealth. The principles which dictated this measure as one of necessity and expediency, in respect to the state at large, in her relation to the other states of the Union, would enforce the justice of extending the positive advantages and the defensive operation of the system to every important section of this Commonwealth. The great extent of our territory; the various local interests, circumstances and advantages peculiar to each of the principal sections into which nature has apportioned it; must require, for its immense and diverse products, various domestic markets, frequently too far apart to be acted on by a common principle, or to be regulated by a mutual competition. Their distance from each other, and the difficulties of portage must, in many instances, render it impracticable that one should be abandoned by that section of country immediately connected with it, for any other offering equal advantages; it is therefore obvious that particular institutions may sensibly and beneficially act upon certain markets and certain portions of the state, while others may remain exempt from the effects and destitute of the benefits resulting from the practical operation of the system. Your Memorialists are confident that a partial or unequal distribution of benefits and advantages, so far from being intended, would be no sooner perceived than corrected by the wisdom and the justice of the Legislature. Actuated by this confidence, they have presumed to solicit the attention of the General Assembly to circumstances which are likely to produce a palpable instance of inequality in the participation of the benefits that may result from the institution of the Bank of Virginia; an inequality that must prove of great comparative disadvantage to an extensive, fertile and populous portion of the state.

The counties bordering on the Potomac, both to the westward and eastward of the Blue Ridge, are too well known to require, on this occasion, a representation of their great and continually increasing importance, the extent of country they embrace, the fertility of the soil, the improved and improving state of agriculture, and their immense products of the staple commodities for exportation, and for domestic manufacture and consumption. Almost the whole of those counties to the westward of the Blue Ridge, and by far the most populous and productive of those to the eastward of it, are debarred, by their situations, from resorting to any market, the least competent to their purpose, in the middle or more southern parts of the state. They must seek on the shores of Potomac, on tide water, for the natural and proper emporium, where the agriculturalist and the manufacturer may supply the exporting merchant. If the market afforded them in that quarter should prove deficient in the essential requisites, they must suffer the disadvantage either of bringing their commodities to one incompetent to offer a demand and furnish a capital commensurate with the supply; or they must counter the risk and incur the unrequited expense of conveying to a neighboring state affording greater facility of access than the distant markets situated in the interior of their own state. It is a remarkable and notorious fact that the Southern shore of the Potomac has never afforded but one market, in any degree possessing the requisites to form an emporium for the produce of these counties, and that is the town of Alexandria. The peculiar advantages of this place as a trading and commercial town, have always rendered it an object of primary importance to the rich extent of country bordering on the Potomac. A mutual connection & dependence of their respective interests have ensued, which cannot be severed without mutual disadvantage & inconvenience. It is a strong illustration of the importance of the market, and of that section of the states which supplies it; that in the article of flour alone a quantity equal to nearly one fifth of all that is exported from the United States, is inspected at Alexandria. It is true that the cession of the

greater part of the improved and inhabited portion of the town to the United States, has dissolved, its political connection with this commonwealth: It is nevertheless certain that this event, has in no degree disunited the essential and reciprocal interests of the one as a trading town, and of an important section of the other as a great producing country, whose agriculturalists and manufacturers feel the indispensable necessity of a market so peculiarly suitable for their purpose. The progress of the town in population and improvement, and in commercial capital and enterprise, must necessarily tend to enrich every part of the country dependant on it for a market. The adjacent territory of the state, from its contiguity, or rather its immediate and intimate junction with the limits of the town, must continue to derive all the advantages of a rapid promotion in value and improvement, which are usually experienced from the vicinity of a prosperous town. A considerable portion of the town as formerly laid out, is not included in the cession to the United States, but still remains a part of the territory and under the jurisdiction of this commonwealth: This part together with a contiguous part of the county of Fairfax, is considerably advanced in population and improvement, upon the original plan of the town. In proportion as the latter advances, it will naturally and necessarily promote and enlarge the new town growing up by its side:—So that your memorialists are well authorized in concluding that the separation of the town of Alexandria from the state, by political arrangement as to jurisdiction, can never impair or alter the relation of their essential interests.

The beneficial operation of the Bank of Virginia can never extend to your Memorialists, or to their numerous fellow-citizens of the counties before alluded to, unless it can be brought to bear upon their only natural and suitable market. The existing arrangements for the establishment of the Bank and its offices, hold out to their fellow citizens in other quarters of the state, a pleasing prospect of the most substantial benefits, which your Memorialists can never enjoy or participate, unless the system can be so extended in its sphere of action, as to reach them in the only points where they can feel its advantages. They are confident that they could derive every requisite advantage from this institution, by the establishment of an office for the purposes of discount and deposits, in that part of the county of Fairfax (and within this commonwealth) which they have above described as daily improving and growing up into a town contiguous to Alexandria. This measure would not only be the means of a complete accommodation to them, but must contribute greatly to augment the profits of the institution to the proprietors of the capital stock. The great increase of business in the town of Alexandria by reason of the extension of its foreign commerce, and the rapid improvements in the agriculture of the producing country with which it is connected, has for some time urgently required a much larger banking capital than that with which it is, at present, supplied; even supposing that capital to be ever so liberally employed. But independent of the intrinsic incompetence of the banking capital in that town, the free and beneficial employment of it has been of late greatly impeded and limited by the unusual demand for specie produced by the institution of the bank of Virginia, and of other Banks in the neighboring states. All these circumstances have produced a fair and rational demand, which the situation of that market renders it essential to the interest of your petitioners should be gratified, for a banking capital at least double that of the Bank of Alexandria. It could be no objection to the establishment of the office, suggested by your memorialists, that the Bank of Virginia might not have as complete and ready recourse against their debtors in the District of Columbia, as against those within the jurisdiction of our own courts. No part of the United States affords a more prompt and energetic administration of justice than is experienced in the district of Columbia.

Your Memorialists therefore earnestly pray that an act may be passed for establishing an office of the Bank of Virginia, in that part of the county of Fairfax immediately adjacent to the town of Alexandria; and for increasing the capital stock of that Bank to such an amount as may enable the President and Directors to establish the said office upon a footing sufficiently extensive for the occasion.

Your Memorialists beg leave further to suggest, that independent of the object of establishing the said office, the present capital of the Bank of Virginia is disproportionately small, when compared to the vast commercial resources of the Commonwealth.

There is scarcely a state north of Potomac, whose Banking capital does not as much exceed that of the Bank of Virginia, as the Commonwealth of Virginia exceeds in the mass of real wealth and substantial capital, and in the extent and variety of her natural resources. The free use which other states have made of these artificial aids to support and to advance their commerce and their wealth, has induced the necessity of adopting, in some measure, similar expedients in this Commonwealth. When the experiment is once commenced, your Memorialists would humbly suggest, that it should be proportionate in its means to the extent of the object it is to accomplish; and that the banking capital of this Commonwealth may be considerably enlarged, without encroaching on the bounds of moderation.

From the CHARLESTON COURIER.

TO THE EDITOR.

[Concluded from yesterday's Advertiser.]

"Nos poma natamus."

Bonaparte burned the town of Benassay, and in cold blood massacred eight hundred of its inhabitants. "Very well," said our gentleman—"what right had the fellows to sand in the way? The great man was going to the *Academy* to plant the tree of French liberty on its banks, & give the people the blessings of democracy; they delayed his progress; and he was right in chastising them. Yes, yes—he is the man of my own heart—He must be Emperor of the Gauls. Oh how enlightened the government of France!"

Bonaparte entered the territories of Venice, with the following proclamation:—"Bonaparte to the Republic of Venice. It is to deliver the finest country in Europe from the iron yoke of the proud house of Austria; that the French army comes. Religion, government, customs, and property shall be respected." They open their arms to him. His first measure was the most unreasonable and rigorous exactions. This as was intended by him, roused the Venetian government to resistance; the consequence was, the subversion of the government, the establishment of a democracy, and a treaty, by which the Venetians agreed to give six millions of livres, and three ships of the line, to Bonaparte, for his protection and friendship. As soon as the treaty was signed, and the money and ships handed over, the city was ransacked and plundered, additional contributions were imposed, and when he had thus drained them to the last pistare, he handed them over in a bargain, by the treaty of Campo Formio, to "that iron yoke of the proud house of Austria." "Hah! There—that is your only man for a king, exclaimed our gentleman, in raptures—that is the man that enlightens the enlightened—It is impossible not to admire him. He is quite a jewel of a little man. Yes!—I foresee that Bonaparte must be emperor of the Gauls. Gracious me! what an enlightened government is this of France.

Though at peace with Turkey and receiving no offence, Bonaparte poured an army into Egypt, took possession of it, and proclaimed himself a musselman—"A happy ruse," says our gentleman, what enlightenment?—it pushes my Bony forward, and gives a dab to christianity. Bravo Bony—bravo my Bony! By my tactics but Bonaparte will be Emperor of the Gauls—and then who will deny that it is the enlightened government of France?

The inhabitants of Egypt defended their country. Bonaparte treated them as rebels, and consigned to instant execution all who opposed him. "Of course," said our gentleman, "Egypt lay in his way to the Imperial throne. He must take it because he must be Emperor of the Gauls. He is too enlightened to act otherwise—he is the very light of the enlightened government of France."

Sir Sidney Smith with an inferior force, thrashed this bully at Acre. "Ah, sad news," said our gentleman. "Oh the tyrannical liberticides, slavish English dogs! Those English are such slaves themselves, that they would, if they could, prevent this great and good man Bonaparte, from giving freedom to the world and to France, and from being, as he will be, Emperor of the Gauls, and as he is, the enlightened government of France."

Bonaparte kills his Turkish prisoners, becomes Doctor to the military hospital at Jaffa, prescribes for the sick soldiers, and in one night cured them all effectually with a sovereign panacea of his own invention, and then makes his escape to France. Oh what joy to our gentleman. "Bony returned!" exclaimed he, "then it is certain what I predicted. Bonaparte will be Emperor of the Gauls. Now surely, we will

truly say, the Enlig France."

Bonaparte restores Christianity was he suspected Bonaparte was a little staggered that his Bony got a stratagem of some to be First Consul he step more said he as of the Gauls. The enlightened gov

And now Bonaparte general democratic dear man! Oh what great man! What a fine Turk! What a nice Mussel pest with the wafer tattered and stammered mouth from A. to Z.

—We must pay an this great man that Gauls; the miracle person by murder, p religion by pulling d ing churches, and the altar and conf priests. This wond rously liberates his massacring them, with a single mess vides for the safety ranning away from the constitutions for na to an iron yoke, and equality to all France ty to avow it) by get limited monarch of First Consul, & by s the press; this wond strates his injustice possession of every p dering the inhabitants mies upon them; wh rates every unwary v finds in France, as p olates every principle sacred by mankind: pay a compliment: Congress it stands— legal organ and chi free and virtuous cou dom, honor, virtue, m rit, eulogises that sam the enlightened gover

Thus you see Mr. powers, of his penetra predictive, and intuit dent was able to see France (Bonaparte) w self could see. How phetic spirit inform would at least be en could it have happen think him enlightened wise and good men lo

"as black as Erebus." who hates war, and w ble personage mention in the play, has always

—That it was That villainous fat pe Out of the bowels of Which many a good t S cowardly; and but He would himself hav

My part Henry Th to call enlightened that by it, and in it—He w a Bramin, and woul Hindoo in humanity, ed who has stepped up upon earth, on heaps ed and mangled by sir is plain. When h parie "enlightened," forward into time, th racles, and seen a race Bonaparte line, raise ings of democracy. said in praise of demo thy President. Inde ought now to chang party. You have bee a monarchist. If you consistently by oppos the friend and eulogis Emperor of the Gauls.

Is there any man in successful usurpation d) homing to the fri Bonaparte, the enlight Gauls.

Is there any Ameri tion founded upon n billion, and treason. reditary descent in the usurper? If so, let him mage to the friend an parie, the enlightene Gauls.

Is there any man w ns parade of a cour nobility, and would

north of Potomac
does not as much
of Virginia, as the
substantial capital
city of her natural
which other states
aid to support
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ON COURIER,

EDITOR.

Advertiser.]
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Bonaparte restores Christianity in France—Christianity was the last thing of which he suspected Bonaparte. So our gentleman was a little staggered. However finding that his Bony got himself voted by the stratagem of some thousand signatures to the First Consul he took comfort. "One step more said he and he will be Emperor of the Gauls. Then we may truly call him the enlightened government of France."

And now Bonaparte was the object of general democratic admiration. On the dear man! Oh what a good man! What a great man! What a wonderful man!—What a fine Turk! What a fine Christian! What a nice Musselman! What a nice Papist with the wafer in his mouth! was stammered and stammered by every democratic mouth from A. to Z. Our Congress meets—We must pay an elegant compliment to this great man that is to be Emperor of the Gauls; the miraculous being who protects person by murder, property by pillage, and religion by pulling down tombs, plundering churches, and sacrilegiously robbing the altar and confiscating the property of priests. This wonderful man who generously liberates his prisoners of war by massacring them, cures his sick soldiers with a single mess of pottage, and provides for the safety of the rest by gallantly running away from them; who provides good constitutions for nations by selling from an iron yoke, and at last gives liberty and equality to all France (nay has the modesty to avow it) by getting himself made unlimited monarch of it under the title of First Consul; & by stopping the freedom of the press; this wonderful man who demonstrates his injustice to the world by taking possession of every place he chuses, plundering the inhabitants and quartering his armies upon them; who seizes and incarcerates every unwary visitor, and traveller he finds in France, as prisoners of war, and violates every principle which has been held sacred by mankind: To this man we must pay a compliment: On the records of our Congress it stands—And our gentleman as legal organ and chief magistrate of this free and virtuous country, with equal wisdom, honor, virtue, manliness, and true spirit, eulogises that same man with the words the enlightened government of France.

Thus you see Mr. Editor, that by the powers, of his penetrating, sagacious, wise, predictive, and intuitive mind, our President was able to see in the government of France (Bonaparte) what no one but himself could see. How else but by his prophetic spirit informing that Bonaparte would at least be emperor of the Gauls, could it have happened that he should think him enlightened, when all the other wise and good men looked upon him to be "as black as Erebus." He, above all men who hates war, and who like the respectable personage mentioned by Harry Hotspur in the play, has always thought

—That it was great pity, so it was
That villainous fat petre should be digg'd
Out of the bowels of the barren earth,
Which many a good tall fellow had destroy'd
So cowardly; and but for those vile guns,
He would himself have been a soldier.

Up part Henry IVth, Act I. Scene 3d.

to call enlightened that man who only exists by it, and in it—He who hates murder like a Bramin, and would be thought a very Hindu in humanity, to call him enlightened who has stepped up to the highest throne upon earth, on heaps of carcasses slaughtered and mangled by himself. The thing, sir is plain. When he pronounced Bonaparte "enlightened," he had taken a peep forward into time, through his closet spectacles, and seen a race of Emperors, of the Bonaparte line, raised from the offscourings of democracy. What more can be said in praise of democracy, or of our worthy President. Indeed Mr. Editor, you ought now to change your tone and your party. You have been charged with being a monarchist. If you are you will act in consistently by opposing Mr. Jefferson—the friend and eulogist of the enlightened Emperor of the Gauls.

Is there any man in America who loves successful usurpation? If there be, let him do homage to the friend and eulogist of Bonaparte, the enlightened emperor of the Gauls.

Is there any American who loves despotism founded upon murder, robbery, rebellion, and treason, and settled into hereditary descent in the family of an upstart usurper? If so, let him vote for and do homage to the friend and eulogist of Bonaparte, the enlightened Emperor of the Gauls.

Is there any man who loves the sumptuous parade of a court, a titled hereditary nobility, and would wish to see them and

the whole system of Bonaparte established in America? If there be, let him do homage to, and support with all his might, the friend and eulogist of Bonaparte, the enlightened Emperor of the Gauls. For he is the man by whose means, if by any, it will be brought about. One thing only is wanting—We have tools, but where is the Emperor? Talents, bravery, and villainy so superlative as those of the person whom we have seen cutting his way to, and usurping empire, are not to be found combined in every one that wishes for sover- a rule. However, those who are desirous to see such establishments here, need not entirely despair, since the folly of a multitude, and the baseness of a few leaders may supply (they have done it often before now) to a profligate, ambitious individual, all that he could derive from powers and dispositions more diabolical, if more diabolical there can be, than those of the Emperor of the Gauls.

CORREGIDOR.

NEW YORK, August 6

On Saturday last, at ten o'clock in the morning, the British ship of war Leander, captured off the Hook and sent to Halifax the ship Eugenia, from Bordeaux to this port, on suspicion of being French property. The Eugenia had a cargo of wine, brandy and dry goods, and is owned by Mr. John Patrick. She had spoken on the 14th July, in lat. 38. 29, long. 47, the French vessel from New York to Lisbon, on 37 days; and on the 26th, in long. 66, 30, the brig Almira, on 7 days from N. York bound for Cadiz.

Lieutenant James T. Leonard, of the American Navy, was in the Eugenia with dispatches for government from Mr. Livingston, and was put on board the scho'r Mars, which arrived here yesterday from Halifax. Of the other passengers, Mr. Leboyteaux, his wife, and two children, were sent to Halifax; Mr. Gennefer, M. La Rouffillair, and Mr. Muller, were detained on board the Leander.

NORFOLK, August 7.

Capt. Peck, from Cadiz, informs, that news was received there on the 10th of June from the most respectable houses at Gibraltar, stating that Admiral Nelson had sent into Toulon Roads three sail of British ships of the line, who fired upon the town and shipping. The French sent out eight sail to give them chase; when Admiral Nelson, with four additional ships, which were in the offing, gave chase to them and cut them off the land. The French commenced a running fight, and bore away for Corsica—Nelson pursuing them. An American vessel arrived at Gibraltar from Marseilles, passed them when in chase.

On the 10th of June, the French national ships of war at Cadiz, consisting of one 74, and some smaller vessels, hoisted the Imperial flag, and fired three Royal or Imperial salutes; and the French Consul administered to the people the oath of allegiance to his Imperial Majesty.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10.

Mr. Snowden,

IN your paper of yesterday I noticed a communication under the signature of "A Citizen," in behalf of himself and others. A solicitude for the health of the town I consider laudable, both in him and other citizens; but as it appears, that impressions have been made by the misrepresentations of others, it may perhaps be proper, in his case, to have them removed; and it is hoped the subjoined extract, from my report to Council of the 15th of June last, will affect that object, I therefore pray you to insert it. It is in the following words:

"An anxious solicitude for the health of a great proportion of our fellow citizens, so strongly prevails in my mind, that I am impelled, once again, to solicit your attention to the state of the East end of the three streets of Prince, Cameron and Queen streets, terminating in the Potomac; and I beg leave to call your attention to my representations on that subject, as far back as the date of 31st March and 4th April last; for time and reflection have only served to add force to my then uneasy apprehensions for the probable consequences that I thought might reasonably be expected to result from their respective conditions at the aforesaid periods."

The appointment of Superintendent of Police was made the 26th March.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. MANDEVILLE, S. P.

11th August, 1804.

The ship Dart, arrived at Norfolk, left at Cadiz on the 11th of June, the brigs Rachel, Hale, and Evelina, Croudrill, both for this port. The former to sail in three and the latter in ten days after the Dart.

The Luzerne (Penn.) paper of the 4th inst. says—"A report has just arrived in town, that an attendant of the Deputy Marshal, in Lycoming County, has been shot, near Cavenisqui. The particulars we have not learnt."

Captain Darrel, arrived at New York from Barbadoes, informs, that some time before he sailed, the British Sloop of War Hippomene, Captain M'Kinzey, decoyed, and fell in with the French privateer brig Bonaparte, off Barbadoes. Having grappled the privateer, Captain M'Kinzey, the first Lieutenant, purser, and 6 or 7 seamen boarded the privateer, on which the Frenchmen all ran below; but shortly after, finding but very few of their enemies on board, they returned on deck, and massacred all the Englishmen, except captain M'Kinzey, who was badly wounded in making his escape; but fortunately got on board his own vessel. Thus by the cowardly conduct of most of the Hippomene's crew (who were to have followed their intrepid commander) not only the lives of several brave fellows were lost, but the privateer made her escape; which no doubt would have been taken, had the crew of the sloop of war been faithful to their flag.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated May 13, received at Charleston.

"By an order lately issued by the French Government, all the maritime prefects throughout France, are enjoined to make a strict examination of the crew of every neutral vessel that enters the port of their residence, with a view to arrest all the English mariners that may be found. This measure seems to proceed from their apprehensions, that the English cruisers introduce on board such vessels, men in the quality of spies, and on the return of the vessel from port, that they have their men returned and thus are enabled to communicate essential information to the enemies of this country.

"In consequence of this order, the police of Bordeaux have arrested several sailors found in this city, and who, though English by birth, were attached to American vessels. They even demanded from on board the ship, the first and second mates of the Three Sisters, capt. Clarke, of Charleston; and on the consul's refusal to comply, a correspondence took place between him and the commissary of police, of which, I am sorry to say, I am only able to procure the two last, though I believe the most important letters; which I send you."

The Commissary of Police to the Commercial Agent of the United States of America, At Bordeaux.

Bordeaux, May 4th, 1804.

SIR,

In conformity with the express and repeated orders of the department, and notwithstanding the observations contained in your letter of to day, I hereby request you immediately to put in my power, and on your responsibility, the first and second mates of the American vessel Three Sisters.

As soon as these two mariners are at my disposition I shall deliver them up to the Prefect of this department, under whose immediate cognizance this affair properly falls, and he will determine on it as he thinks proper. You can, therefore, confer with him respecting the steps to be hereafter taken.

You will please to acknowledge the receipt of the present letter. I have the honor to salute you.

P. PIERRE.

William Lee Commercial Agent of the United States of America for the port and district of Bordeaux, to Pierre Pierre Commissioner of Police at Bordeaux.

Yours under the date of the fourth of May, did not reach me until last evening—I should have thought that my reply of the 4th of May, to the demand you did me the honor to make in person on the 3d inst. would have been conclusive; for even admitting the two sailors you then requested might be delivered up to you, were English born you could not agreeably to the 14th article of the convention, arrest them while forming a part of the equipage of an American vessel, unless you could prove they were military men, or in actual service of the enemy of France.

To evince my desire to comply with your wishes as far as is consistent with my duty, and to prove to you that these two sailors belonging to the ship Three Sisters

of Charleston are entitled to my protection. I immediately on receiving your letter sent for the captain and crew and after a critical examination, find that the mate is a native American, and has been in the ship three voyages to this port. This is proven by his own and the captain's declaration, by the protection he bears, and the role of equipage. The second mate though a native of England, has been in the service of the United States some time, and having entered on board this vessel at Charleston to perform the voyage, he must continue in her till her return to that place.

Had this sailor been put on board the ship Three Sisters while on her passage by an English ship, I could have no objection to your taking him out; but as he regularly entered on board in the United States, and forms a part of the equipage of this vessel, I cannot put him at your disposition without consenting to a violation of one of the privileges of the American flag as well as one of the essential articles in the convention between our two countries—As I am not disposed tacitly to submit to either, you will I hope, on reflection withdraw your demand.

I am, sir, &c.

WILLIAM LEE.

Extract of a letter from the Isle of France, dated May 6.

"All the privateers except two have been taken, and the two have taken nothing of consequence, but there are still two frigates cruising, and these in harbour are fitting out with all expedition."

"C. 17 to 171"

The Salem Gazette of Tuesday 1st, contains the following article: "Capt. Ford informs us, that the 5th or 6th of June was celebrated at Bordeaux as the day of Bonaparte's coronation at Paris; on which occasion a grand procession and the usual splendid exhibitions on great public rejoicings, were made. The joy of the people, however, was not equal, on this occasion; that of public officers, and those whose immediate interests would be promoted by this imperial exaltation, was sincere; but a great proportion of the common people were evidently not hearty in the celebration."

By all our accounts from Europe, it appears that the French nation are now running as mad after royalty with all its decorations and blandishments, as they were a dozen years ago, after the fascinating words Liberty and Equality. The boasted French Revolution, as Mr. Adams so early foretold, has been nothing more than a "change of impostors and impostions." One set of knaves has succeeded another, (all dignifying themselves with the name of patriots) in more rapid succession than the seasons; and the nation tired at last, as all other nations, who are the dupes of demagogues will be, by "the tempestuous sea of liberty," to find repose in the "calm of despotism."

(Boston Gazette.)

Affize of Bread.

The 3d loaf to weigh 14 ounces

John Longden,

Clerk of the Market.

August 11.

For NEW-YORK.

The handsome and very fast



fasting schooner

PARAGON,

JOHN W. RD. matter, now ready to receive a cargo, and expects to fill in a few days. Freight & Passage ap l to be matter on board, lying at Rumbay's wharf.

Aug. 11.

To Merchants.

AN American, who understands the French and Spanish languages, and is well acquainted with the West India Trade, wishes to be employed as Supercargo. Enquire at the Office of the Advertiser.

August 11.

d3 2

To Rent,

A handsome three story BRICK HOUSE, in complete repair

Enquire of the Printer.

August 11.

3 2

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,

1000 lbs. excellent Rhode Island

CHEESE,

Fresh Tamarinds, and an assortment of Glass Ware.

A. WILLIS.

July 30.

TO HIRE,

An excellent House Servant and his wife. Enquire of

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

August 9.

2 2

Printing in all its various branches executed at this office with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch

